

Silliman's Journal. Vol. x. p. 48.

St. Hilaire, Isidore Geoffroy. Teratologie. T. III. p. 185.

Hunterian Museum. Catalogue of Monstrosities. Specimens 32 and 33.

Boston Society for Medical Improvement. Catalogue of Museum.
Specimen 856.

Bancroft. Natural History of Guiana, with a plate representing a
double-headed snake taken near Lake Champlain.

Mr. C. F. Hartt, of Cambridge, was elected Resident
Member.

February 4, 1863.

Lemuel Shaw, Esq., in the chair.

The following paper was presented:—

CATALOGUE OF THE REPTILES AND BATRACHIANS FOUND IN THE
VICINITY OF NORWAY, OXFORD CO., ME. BY A. E. VERRILL.

The following catalogue is intended to afford some additional
data concerning the geographical distribution of our animals;
and since we have in Maine, as I have in another place shown,* at
least in respect to the birds, two faunæ,—the Canadian, in the
northern and eastern parts of the State, and the Alleghanian,
in the southern and central,—it is of great importance to ascertain
with the utmost care the exact range of all the species, and also their
relative abundance at different places. In this list I have endeavored
to embody all the facts of this kind ascertained from personal obser-
vation, during a residence of several years, concerning the locality,
adding in a few instances observations made by others, which
are in each case acknowledged.

It is not probable that any additional species will be found, except
two or three Salamanders, and possibly another Hylodes; but
several other species occur in the south-western part of the State,
York and Cumberland Counties, such as the Black Snake (*Basca-
nion constrictor* B. & G.), Box Turtle (*Cistudo virginica*), and a few
more, which do not appear to extend so far northward as Norway.

REPTILIA.

TESTUDINATA.

Chelydra serpentina Schw. Snapping Turtle. Common; living
in ponds and muddy streams.

* Proceedings of the Essex Institute, Vol. III., p. 13 March, 1862.

Chrysemys picta Gray. Painted Turtle. Very common; living chiefly in muddy places, and seldom going far from the water. This species is found in all parts of Maine.

Nanemys guttata Agassiz. Rare. I have found but one specimen at Norway; it is more common in the south-western part of the State (York and Cumberland Counties).

Glyptemys insculpta Agassiz. Sculptured Turtle. Common; often found at considerable distances from water. I have found it feeding on the leaves and scapes of Dandelion (*Taraxacum densleonis*). In the eastern part of the State, beyond the Penobscot River, I have not been able to find it in numerous excursions, so that it must, at least, be uncommon there. Prof. Agassiz, however, mentions a specimen from the Little Madawaska River, in northern Maine.

OPHIDIA.

Chlorosoma vernale B. & G. (*Liopeltis vernalis* Cope.) Green Snake. Very common; distributed over all parts of the State. I have collected it also at Grand Menan, and Breton Island, Nova Scotia.

Storeria Dekayi Baird & Girard.* Not common.

Storeria occipito-maculata Baird & Girard. "Little Brown Snake." Very common. It lives chiefly under logs and stones, and is somewhat nocturnal in its habits.

Some specimens of this species are reddish brown above, and others slate-colored, — a difference which is, perhaps, sexual. *Celuta amæna*, attributed to Maine by Dr. Fogg,† is unquestionably the red-colored form of the present species, as I have ascertained by an examination of the specimens in the collection of the Portland Natural History Society, labelled by him. The genus *Celuta* may be readily distinguished from *Storeria* by its smooth, glossy scales, and head continuous with the body, while in *Storeria* the scales are carinated, and the head is distinct from the body, the neck being small. The colors of *Celuta amæna* are, however, much like those of *Storeria occipito-maculata*, and on this account they might be confounded; but I believe the whitish spots found on the back of the head of the latter are never found on the former. Therefore *Celuta amæna* should be erased from nominal lists of the reptiles of Maine; and

*The genus *Ischnognathus* was proposed for this species by Duméril and Bibron, in the *Memoires de l'Institut de France*, xxiii. p. 399, 1853. But since the work of Baird and Girard was published in January of the same year, I have considered their name as having priority; it has moreover the merit of being more euphonic.

† List of the Reptiles and Amphibians of Maine, by B. F. Fogg. *Proceedings of the Portland Society of Natural History*, Vol. I. p. 86, 1862.

it seems to me quite possible that the single imperfect specimen, mentioned in Dr. Storer's Report on the Reptiles of Massachusetts, was also a *Storeria*, since no other specimens have been found in this State, to my knowledge. It is common from southern New York to South Carolina.

Diadophis punctatus B. & G. Ring-necked Snake. Not very common; less nocturnal in its habits than the last, but usually associated with it.

Lampropeltis triangula Cope. (*Ophibolus eximius* B. & G.) Milk Snake. Common, but less so than the next.

Tropidonotus Sirtalis Holb. (*Eutænia Sirtalis* B. & G.) Common Striped Snake. Very common, and found in all parts of the State. The reddish variety (*Eutænia parietalis* (?) B. & G.) is found about the Umbagog Lakes, and on mountains farther south, as well as in the eastern part of the State, near the coast. For the synonymy of this species,* see a communication by Mr. F. W. Putnam, these Proceedings, Vol. IX., p. 61.

Tropidonotus Saurita Putnam. Ribbon Snake. Common, but almost entirely confined to meadows and low, wet grounds. It takes to the water readily when pursued, and swims rapidly.

Tropidonotus Sipedon Holb. (*Nerodia Sipedon* B. & G.) Water Snake. Common; found chiefly about the shores of muddy ponds, and often seen on floating logs, warming itself in the sun.

Crotalus Durissus Linn. Rattle Snake. Rare. This species is found at one locality, in Albany, and also in Raymond, Me.; but I have never detected it east of the Androscoggin River. It seems to be confined to mountains and rocky hills.

BATRACHIA.

ANURA.

Bufo americanus LeC. Common Toad. Abundant, but less so than in Massachusetts. It is also found in the extreme eastern and northern parts of the State, and at Breton Is., N. S., where specimens occur of unusually large size, which agrees with a fact communicated to me by Prof. Agassiz in respect to the European species, which he had observed of extraordinary size in the elevated regions of Switzerland. He has also

* Since my remarks were made upon the "striped snake," I have been able to consult the tenth edition of Linneus's "*Systema Naturæ*," and find that he has there described the *Coluber Sirtalis*; therefore the specific name, *Sirtalis*, must be retained instead of *ordinatus*, which does not appear until the twelfth edition, published eight years afterwards.

F. W. P.

made a similar observation concerning the batrachians of the northern shore of Lake Superior.* I have likewise been informed by Mr. A. S. Packard, that he obtained a very large specimen of this species at Esquimaux River, near the Straits of Belle Isle, Labrador.

Hyla versicolor LeC. Tree Toad. Not very common.

Hylodes Pickeringii Holb. Piping Tree Toad. Common. Its shrill notes are almost always to be heard near damp woods in summer evenings; later in the season I have often found it in upland woods, among the fallen leaves. It deposits its eggs in the water in April, and is then very abundant and musical, singing earlier than any other species.

Rana Catesbiana Shaw. (*Rana pipiens* Latr., *not* of Gmelin.) Bull Frog. Very common, and found in all parts of the State. At the Umbagog Lakes, I have found it unusually large and abundant.

Rana clamitans Bosc. (*R. fontinalis* LeC.) Green Frog. Very common; generally distributed over the State. Prof. S. F. Baird has united *R. fontinalis* of the Northern States with *R. clamitans* of the South, under the latter name; yet their identity may still be questioned by many.

Rana palustris LeC. Pickerel Frog. Common, but less abundant than the next. It utters a prolonged grating note, usually while floating at the surface of the water.

Rana halcina Kalm. Leopard Frog. Very common. This species is found in all parts of the State; and I have also collected it on Breton Island, N. S., and at Gaspé, C. E. It is often seen in fields far from any water.

Rana sylvatica LeC. Wood Frog. Common. Found chiefly in upland woods among damp fallen leaves. In early spring it frequents the water near woods to deposit its eggs; the loud discordant notes are sometimes heard as early as the first of April.

URODELA.

Amblystoma punctatum Baird. Yellow-spotted Salamander. Common; found as far north as the Umbagog Lakes.

Amblystoma porphyriticum. (*Salamandra porphyritica* Green.) I refer to this species an *Amblystoma* found by Mr. S. I. Smith under a log in damp woods at Norway.† It agrees well with the descriptions of Green and Holbrook, and therefore shows

Lake Superior, page 382.

† There are also specimens of the same species in the Museum of Comparative oölogy, collected at Milau, N. H., by Mr. J. B. Fulsome; therefore it probably has an extensive northern range.

that the suggestion of Professor Baird in regard to its generic affinities was correct. It seems very probable to me that *A. Jeffersonianum* Baird, is identical with this species, the differences depending upon age, sex, or season; but my specimens agree best with the original description by Dr. Green of *S. porphyritica*; the last name has, moreover, precedence in the same work.

Diemictylus miniatus Raf. Symmetrical Salamander. Common; seldom seen abroad, except after showers.

Diemictylus viridescens Raf. "Water Newt," "Evet." Common; lives in muddy pools and streams.

Plethodon cinereus Tsch. Not common; lives under stones and logs, generally with the next.

Plethodon erythronotus Baird. Red-backed Salamander. Very common; found under stones and logs in rocky woods much more abundantly than the last, with which it is often associated. This species is distributed over all parts of the State; and I have also found it on the islands in the Bay of Fundy, Breton Island, N. S., and at Gaspé, C. E. *P. glutinosus* Bd. will probably also occur here.

Desmognathus fusca Baird. Painted Salamander. Frequent. I have found this species in Greenwood, Me., in cold rocky brooks. Mr. S. R. Carter has also collected it at Paris Hill. The young become quite large before losing their gills. The square red spots on the back are not often apparent except in young specimens.

Pseudotriton salmoneus Baird. One specimen, found in a pool of water, — S. I. Smith.

Spelerpes bilineata Baird. Striped-backed Salamander. The only specimen of this species that I have seen from this region was obtained by Mr. S. R. Carter, at Paris Hill, Me.

Mr. Samuel Wells, Jr., exhibited specimens of the wool of the Alpaca, Llama, and Vicuña, recently imported into this country by Capt. S. B. Bissell of the Cyane; and read the following extracts from a letter of Capt. Bissell to Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, dated on board U S. Ship Cyane, Chincha Islands, Sept. 16, 1862: —

"I have the honor to report that at Pisco I had the great good fortune to purchase (through a friend long resident in Peru) two of those invaluable animals, the Peruvian Vicuña. The exquisite fineness of the fleece of this animal, and its hardy character and admirable adaptation to any of the cold climates of the Middle and